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**I. Substantive elements**

**1. Objective(s)**

*a) What objective(s) could be set out in the instrument?*

The EU and its Member States see merit in having one overarching objective that resonate and reflect the title of Resolution 5/14, End plastic pollution: towards an international legally binding instrument

The elements that the EU and its Member States would seek in the overarching objective of the instrument are:

- o To end plastic pollution
- o To protect human health and the environment against pollution caused by the production, use and discharge of plastics across its life cycle
- o To aim at a circular economy for plastics

Explanatory Text: The EU and its Member States consider the title of the resolution “End Plastic Pollution” in combination with a traditional environmental objective, based on the Stockholm and Minamata model, to be an option for the overarching objective. Furthermore, the EU and its Member States wish to see a succinct, pertinent, and inspirational objective for easy and clear communication what the new instrument aims to achieve.

## 2. Core obligations, control measures and voluntary approaches

a) *What core obligations, control measures and voluntary approaches would provide a comprehensive approach to addressing plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, throughout the full life cycle in line with the future objective(s) of the instrument?*

### *Core obligations/Control measures*

- **Reduce supply of primary plastic polymers**

Explanatory Text: Plastic production is forecast to triple by 2060<sup>1</sup>. Primary raw materials for production of plastic polymers are crude oil or gas and biobased feedstock. We do not yet know, the full consequences of this increase in plastic production, but it will inevitably incur a higher risk of more plastic ending up in the environment. The forecasted growth will also increase pressure on resource use and global waste management systems, many of which remain underdeveloped.

The EU and its Member States stress the need for all Parties to reduce the overall production of primary plastics, with a view of making production and consumption sustainable. While measures on the demand side are expected to indirectly impact the reduction of production levels, efforts and measures addressing supply are equally needed, to cope with increasing plastic waste generation. Therefore, it will be important that the options paper include different alternatives and types of measures for reducing production of primary plastics to sustainable levels so it can be further discussed at INC2.

Such measures could include:

- Global targets to reduce the production of primary plastic raw material. For example, “From the year xx onward the annual global plastic production shall not exceed an identified baseline year xx (e.g. year 2016)”.
- National commitments or targets to limit or reduce plastic production.
- Obligations for each Party to introduce market-based measures to reduce the production of primary plastic raw materials. Such instruments could also be relevant for resource mobilisation.

An important aspect of supply side measures will be gathering robust information on how much plastics is being produced and how it is managed along its life cycle. This is elaborated further down.

- **Eliminate and restrict the use of substances and polymers of concern**

Explanatory Text: Substances of concern are, in this context, those that could pose a risk to human health and/or the environment or impede recycling. The future instrument should include core obligations to eliminate (through bans and phase outs) or restrict (through phase downs) such substances to be used as additives in plastic products and certain polymers. The instrument should also define criteria for substances and polymers of concern. The criteria for substances and polymers of concern need to be science-based and could be included in an Annex of the future instrument.

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<sup>1</sup> Global Plastics Outlook: Policy Scenarios to 2060, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/aa1edf33-en>.

Such an Annex can further specify if the restriction applies to certain applications only. Substances and polymers of concern should be addressed in groups instead of individually. The EU and its Member States would like to invite the secretariat to address the issues of interconnectedness between/coordination with relevant existing Multilateral Environment Agreement's in the options paper.

The following criteria are already used in several jurisdictions and could be a starting point for discussions on global measures:

- Carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, reproductive toxicity, e.g., Tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate (TCEP) which can be used as a flame retardant in polyurethane (PUR) and Lead and Cadmium which are used as stabilizers in PVC
  - Endocrine disruptors, e.g., phthalates which are often used as plasticizers, including DEHP, DBP, BBP and DIBP.
  - Substances of equivalent concern to the above, e.g., that affect the immune system, neurological system, a specific organ (immuno- or neurotoxic and STOT RE)
  - Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic in the environment (PBT), very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB), e.g., brominated flame retardants as additives in plastics
  - Persistent, mobile and toxic substances (PMT), very persistent and very mobile (vPvM) e.g., PFAS that have been found as a contaminant in plastic packaging or brominated flame retardants as additives.
  - Substances that impede recycling, e.g., brominated flame retardants.
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- **Eliminate and restrict plastic products that are problematic, avoidable, and unnecessary**

Explanatory Text: Certain products are particularly prone to littering due to their intended use and/or are considered especially harmful to human health and the environment. The instrument itself should require eliminating and restricting the production, consumption and use of such products. These products could be listed in one or several Annexes depending on type of measure.

The Annex can further specify whether the measure for the listed plastic products applies to certain uses or sectors and needs to specify which uses or sectors are exempted. The purpose of this provision is to facilitate a shift in supply and demand to more sustainable and possibly reusable products and consumption patterns. The following criteria for problematic, avoidable, and unnecessary plastic products could be considered when identifying plastic products that need to be eliminated or restricted:

- Plastic products that are most frequently found in the environment (due to mismanaged waste, littering, inappropriate use etc.) for example cigarette filters, cutlery, plates, and cotton bud sticks.
- Plastic products that pose a significant risk to human health and/or the environment (applying the precautionary principle) for example plastic carrier bags.
- Unnecessary plastic products that can be avoided or replaced, because its use does not represent an essential functionality (including unnecessary single-use plastics which are prone to becoming litter) for example straws, stirrers, sticks for balloons, EPS (expanded polystyrene) food and beverage containers.

- Plastic products that are not reusable or recyclable in accordance with design criteria.

The criteria above are to be seen as examples. The EU and its Member States request that UNEP collect and synthesize possible definitions and criteria for problematic and unnecessary/avoidable plastic products to be included in the options paper and used as a basis of discussion for INC-2.

- **Limit the releases of microplastics**

Explanatory Text: The EU and its Member States stress the need for the future instrument to include measures to reduce unintended release of microplastics. This could include, for example, measures to minimize the risk of leakages of plastic pellets from production, handling and transport and release of unintentional microplastics, in the use phase of certain products (for example tyres, synthetic textiles, antifoul paint and fishing gear). In addition, addressing existing plastic pollution is relevant in order to avoid the potential release of microplastics in the environment from these sources.

Furthermore, restrictions and where possible bans on microplastics intentionally added to consumer products, such as cosmetics and hygiene products, detergents, fertilizers, should also be included in the instrument as a core obligation.

- **Disclosure, data collection and reporting along the life cycle of plastics**

Explanatory text: Each Party concerned, should report on: polymers (quantities, types of plastics, chemical composition of the plastic, as well as intended application) produced, imported and/or exported within/to/from its territory. There is also a need to identify key data collection points further along the life cycle of plastics (for example data related to recycling and waste management). This will enable the Parties to better understand how much plastic is being produced and how it is managed along its life cycle. Such information, together with monitoring of the evolution of plastic pollution in the environment (described below) should then be used to assess the effectiveness of measures of the future instrument and inform decision-making by the COP, including at regional and national levels.

- **Obligations for circular design to prevent plastic pollution**

Explanatory Text: Plastic plays an important role in the global economy and provides useful applications in many sectors. However, its growing use in short-lived applications, which are not designed for re-use or cost-effective recycling, means that related production and consumption patterns have become increasingly inefficient resulting in pollution of the environment. The generation of plastic waste is strongly related to the design and use of plastic products. For example, plastics recyclability is influenced by polymer type and complexity (multilayer packaging).

In the operative part of the future instrument, general provisions should be included to ensure that plastic products are designed for circularity so that they contribute to the prevention of plastic pollution and to the protection of human health and the environment. The option paper should explore potential provisions needed to achieve this as well as targets to support such provisions.

The provisions should include effective measures to ensure that plastic products placed on the market are in line with certain criteria. Such criteria could be linked to, and support, the targets of the future instrument, such as targets for recycling and recycled content (see below).

The instrument could, as appropriate to the relevant product groups and with due consideration for all stages of their life cycle, establish eco-design criteria to improve e.g., the following product aspects:

- (a) Durability
- (b) Reusability and refillability
- (c) Suitability for collection, sorting and recycling
- (d) Upgradability, reparability, as well as the possibility for and availability of maintenance and refurbishment
- (e) Chemical composition, emphasizing avoidance of all additives of concern and problematic monomers/polymers including their additives and constituent
- (f) The incorporation of recycled materials
- (g) Avoidance of excessive use of material and void space in packaging
- (h) Losses/leakages of (parts of) plastic products or microplastic into the environment

The criteria could be developed and included in an Annex of the future instrument using a start and strengthening approach that prioritize high volume and problematic product categories.

The EU and its Member States expect that the option paper provides a synthesis of existing initiatives on design guidelines for plastic products, such as the European Circular Plastic Alliance, the Consumer Goods Forum “Golden Design Rules”, Plastics Recyclers Europe/Recyclass “Design for Recycling Guidelines” and elaborate on how these are implemented.

- **Obligation to reuse, collect, sort, and recycle. Increase the use of secondary raw materials in plastics and for environmentally sound management of all plastic waste**

Explanatory Text: With plastic waste forecast to increase significantly, the option paper should explore provisions that contribute to increasing the demand and use of secondary raw materials in plastic products as well as the supply and demand of reusable solutions, and for environmentally sound management of plastic waste. Such provisions, aimed at strengthening the circular economy as well as building on the waste hierarchy, should include requirements for each Party to set up systems for reuse of plastic products, for collection and recycling of plastic waste, as well as policies to increase the market demand for reusable products and recycled plastic raw materials, and for environmentally sound waste management, including:

- Targets and/or measures for increased reuse (e.g., minimum of reusable products and packaging placed on the market or % budget devoted by EPR schemes to the support for reuse solutions)
- Targets and/or measures for increased recycling
- Targets and/or requirements for increased recycled content e.g., minimum targets for the use of recycled content, or limits on primary raw materials, for priority products such as beverage bottles and packaging
- Obligations for Parties apply environmentally sound management of plastic waste and to take measures to develop an environmentally sound waste management system (infrastructures) and/or to scale up/improve existing ones, to comply with the targets

- Requirements for each party to set up separate collection schemes for plastic waste. Taking into account options for integration of informal waste sector, including waste pickers in the waste management systems
- Mandatory establishment of financing systems for separate plastic collection and waste management, e.g., through fees or EPR
- Targeted measures for key products/product groups (packaging, construction, new vehicles), for example EPR, deposit-return systems or other equally effective systems
- Measures to change consumer behaviour
- Other measures aimed at keeping plastics in the economy for longer (examples would be measures regarding reuse and refill, as well as maintenance and repair schemes)
- Economic incentives to move management of plastic waste further up the waste hierarchy, e.g., minimum landfill taxes and incineration taxes
- Requirements for each Party to apply environmentally sound landfilling and incineration of plastic waste, including a ban on open burning of plastic waste.

Scaling up waste management measures will need to be developed through an integrated approach, based on the waste hierarchy, with a focus on prevention, reusability, and recycling. It will need to complement but not duplicate existing waste treaties, such as the Basel Convention. Therefore, the EU and its Member States recommend that the options paper provide potential for a synergistic relationship with the Basel Convention.

- **Introducing standards and restrictions on the use of bio-based, biodegradable and compostable plastics.**

Explanatory text: The future instrument should introduce clear and harmonized global definitions and standards for bio-based, biodegradable and compostable plastics, which are different notions, often carried under the misleading terminology of “bioplastics”.

As for other plastics, the use of biobased plastics should be limited to areas where they are useful and not problematic. Indeed, biobased plastics are plastics. To this effect, design and production requirements for biobased plastics could be enacted. These should inter alia require biobased plastics to be recyclable, take into account the origin of the biobased materials used and the potential impacts on the environment from sourcing the materials.

It should also foster a limitation of the use of biodegradable and compostable plastics to areas where they are useful and not problematic. To this effect, specific design and production requirements for biodegradable plastics could be enacted as well as standards for compostability to ensure an environmentally degradation without leakage of microplastics. A positive list of areas where compostable plastics are useful and not problematic (for example tea bags, fruit stickers, sauce sachets) could also be enacted.

A ban on the use of environmental claim of biodegradability (meaning “in the open environment”) by producers (i.e. on packaging) is also needed, as such claim can mislead consumers and trigger the risk that those plastic products are, as a result, disposed in the environment. For the specific areas where

the use of biodegradable plastics is useful and not problematic, relevant standards for biodegradability should be developed.

- **Transparency of information on chemical composition and waste management**

Explanatory Text: The options paper should include options for provisions for mandatory disclosure of harmonized information on chemical composition of plastic products and its intended uses throughout the life cycle. The information should be available for e.g., commercial users, retailers, private and public consumers, waste collectors and recyclers as well as government authorities. This information will facilitate enforcement, possible substitutions and the optimal waste management operations. Transparency can be achieved through marking (digital watermarks, tracers) and labelling, material safety data sheet, product passport and publicly available databases.

- **Establishing and enhancing the responsibility of producers**

Explanatory Text: The options paper should include different options for provisions on Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) in the instrument. Such options could include obligations and/or other potential approaches for parties to develop and implement EPR schemes at the national level, being mindful of the potential benefits and social and economic consequences of such approaches.

The global market may in many ways benefit from EPR systems that are harmonized at the regional or global level. However, one must keep in mind that there is not one single EPR model and each Party will have to build its own EPR scheme, adapted to its national circumstances.

EPR systems are an essential instrument to 1) finance the collection and environmentally sound treatment of waste including dismantling and recycling, 2) support the design and production of goods that are resource-efficient throughout their life cycle, including their reparability and reuseability 3) raise awareness of citizen and stakeholders. National EPR systems could build on a set of guidelines that can be annexed. The guidelines could specify the essential minimum requirements to be included in such schemes. These could include the minimal cost that are covered by the producers (collection, transport, treatment, information, data gathering...) for each plastic products placed on the market; the obligation to define a series of targets for collection, reuse, recycling or recovery; the use of eco-modulated fees and others.

- **Address existing plastic pollution**

Explanatory Text: The EU and its Member States recognize that the issue of existing plastic pollution is urgent and that it will need to be considered as part of the new instrument. The EU and its Member States believe existing plastic pollution could be addressed via remediation activities in specific contexts such as accumulation sites on coasts, rivers, estuaries, urban mining, and unregulated landfills, as feasible and justified from a socioeconomic perspective. Priority should be given to plastic pollution hotspots and measures that can have a local or regional positive impact on human health and the environment, and minimizing negative effects to ecosystems. In that regard, criteria could be developed to ensure that clean-up activities respect biodiversity. Examples of measures set out in the options paper include, indicators to identify hot spots where quantities and types of litter endanger marine or other species or habitats. On the basis of such identification, targeted removal measures

could be adopted in national action plans, on a voluntary basis, e.g., clean-up activities and awareness-raising initiatives.

- **Introduce non-Party trade measures**

Explanatory text: The instrument should contain measures restricting the import of plastic products regulated (not meeting the instrument's requirements and standards) under the instrument from non-parties.

- **Awareness raising and education**

Explanatory text: Awareness raising and environmental education addressing the full lifecycle of plastics will be important to improve support for implementation. Obligations to provide information (*Environmental and sustainability information*), awareness raising and environmental education in schools and to the public, and to workers in the relevant sectors, will need to be included in the instrument.

## II. Implementation elements

### 1. Implementation measures

- a) How to ensure implementation of the instrument at the national level (eg. Role national action plans contribute to meeting the objectives and obligations of the instrument?)*
- b) How to ensure effectiveness of the instrument and have efficient national reporting?*
- c) Please provide any other relevant proposals or priorities here on implementation measures (for example for scientific and technical cooperation and coordination as well as compliance).*

#### **National action plan**

- The development of a national action plan should cover the whole life cycle of plastics.
- National action plans should elaborate on the national implementation of control measures and core obligations which are agreed at the global level.
- National action plan should include an implementation plan that sets out the timelines for respective actions to achieve the global objective(s)/targets and timelines, as well as responsibilities and monitoring provisions.
- National action plans should include a globally agreed baseline/year of reference, to assess the starting situation with regards to plastic pollution and circular economy aspects
- National action plans should include a minimum set of requirements and could include the following measures:
  - Awareness-raising activities,
  - Measures to include or strengthen circular economy, with a view to achieving sustainable production and consumption of plastics,



- National timebound and measurable targets (in addition to global targets) with regards to reuse of plastics and reduction and recycling of plastic waste, and incorporation of recycled material,
  - Actions and measures to achieve those national targets, including EPR schemes,
  - A clear plan to identify and make reasonable efforts to remove existing plastic pollution,
  - Measures or criteria that apply to public procurement or other spending of public resources,
  - Stakeholder engagement, including measures to encourage main stakeholders to set voluntary commitments.
- National action plans should contain information about actions taken and progress to implement voluntary measures included in the instrument and may also contain information on additional measures that go beyond what is agreed in the instrument.
  - National action plans should be developed by Parties to the instrument while also considering input from stakeholders.

Explanatory Text: National action plans should be one of the implementation tools for core obligations/control measures in the instrument. However, it is not the only tool to achieve the commonly agreed objective/objectives. The national action plans can also include complementary measures deemed important at the national level, taking into account national circumstances. Here Parties to the instrument can develop additional policies and/or mechanisms that go beyond the core obligations/control measures agreed on at the international level. However, it will be important that national action plans allow for comparability and consistency over time. For this purpose, it will be necessary to agree on a global level:

- 1) A minimum set of elements for inclusion in national action plans,
- 2) Monitoring requirements,
- 3) A common reporting format and methodologies,
- 4) Indicators against which progress must be tracked and reported.

Monitoring and reporting requirements will help to streamline national reporting, while focusing on the key provisions of the instrument. They will also enable the collection of relevant reliable and comparable data covering the whole life cycle of plastics. Reporting should include actions and progress in implementing mandatory and voluntary measures included in the instrument.

- **Monitoring and reporting**

Explanatory text: The instrument should harmonize requirements and introduce obligation for monitoring and reporting in relation to two aspects: (1) management of plastics along its life cycle and (2) plastic pollution in the environment. There should be a common reporting format with both mandatory and optional components including main SMART indicators (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, and Time-bound) against which progress must be tracked and reported.

***(1) Disclosure, data collection and reporting along the life cycle of plastics***

Explanatory text: This was further elaborated under the section on core obligations.

## ***(2) Harmonize framework for monitoring and reporting of plastic pollution in the Environment***

Explanatory text: To ensure the effectiveness of such provisions and to avoid a scattered and overburdened landscape, the EU and its Member States stress the need for a common framework of indicators and methods including the internationally agreed definitions to support harmonization of monitoring and reporting, not only at the national, but also at the regional and global level. This could be done efficiently by building upon existing monitoring and reporting protocols, for example those included in different Regional Sea Conventions and other relevant regional and international instruments such as the Minamata Convention, as well as the SDG monitoring framework or the GPLM Platform developed by UNEP. It should also include measures promoting the identification of hotspots that involve plastic pollution originating from different countries, where efforts would benefit from cross-border collaboration.

Reporting should be made on a regular basis. The secretariat of the future instrument should be able to control the quality of the data and ask for clarification if needed. Reports should be made publicly available so that all stakeholders have access to this data.

- **Compliance mechanism**

The EU and its Member States believe that an effective compliance mechanism is necessary for the implementation of the instrument in order to achieve its objective(s). Following the example of the Minamata Convention, the compliance mechanism should be set up in the text of the agreement itself. In an effective international instrument, a compliance mechanism is interlinked to the other mechanisms of the instrument and, for example, facilitates the follow-up of progress in implementation through the national plans and common reporting framework. An implementation and compliance committee must therefore be established.

### **Scientific and technical cooperation**

The EU and its Member States believe that science has an important part in a future international legally binding instrument. We are open to discuss different options, but we propose three options to be included in an option paper to be considered and discussed at INC2.

- **The role of the future Science Policy Panel**

Explanatory text: The EU and its Member States recall UNEA resolution 5/8 “Science-policy Panel to Contribute Further to the Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste and to Prevent pollution” (SPP). We look forward to following the development of this panel and want the options paper to include the role of the SPP for discussion at the INC including how it relates to the future instrument to end plastic pollution. The EU and its MS believe that the SPP could play a role in the medium- and long-term perspective.

- **Possible establishment of subsidiary bodies**

Explanatory text: The new instrument could benefit from subsidiary bodies. For example, a Monitoring and Review Committee could be established to assess progress in implementation of the instrument against its objectives and targets and provide recommendations. A Technical Review Committee could be tasked to assess the criteria for the sustainable production and use of plastics and the availability of alternatives, set out in the annexes of the instrument and provide recommendations on proposals for possible adjustments of the annexes, or amendments of the instrument (including new annexes). This Technical Review Committee may have a similar task as the TEAP for the Montreal Protocol.

- **Research and Development**

Explanatory text: The instrument should encourage the Parties to the instrument to develop research and innovation policies that strengthen a circular economy

## 2. Means of Implementation

With respect to means of implementation, document UNEP/PP/INC.1/5 covers the following elements: capacity-building, technical assistance, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and financial assistance.

a) *What measures will be required to support the implementation of the instrument?*

- **Resource mobilization**

To ensure the effective implementation of the future instrument, it must promote mobilisation from all sources including domestic, international, public and private. It should also include the alignment of public, private, domestic and international finance with the objectives and obligations of the instrument including through innovative sources of funding such as coordinated national financial measures.

- **Financial Mechanism**

The EU and its Member States believe that in the deliberations on the establishment of a financial mechanism there is a need to have a better understanding of what types of activities are needed to fulfil the different core obligations and measures. Different activities may be supported through different means and this will be key in identifying a financial mechanism to support the implementation of the instrument.

The EU and its Member States are open to discuss different models. At this point in time, we see some merits of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) serving as the financial mechanism, including possible substructures. The GEF is already the financial mechanism to several other and related international agreements, has a strong expertise on environmental matters and can foster synergies and avoid trade-offs, between the different environmental challenges (climate, biodiversity, pollution).

The EU and its Member States also believe that any financial mechanism serving the instrument should also provide for an element on the participation of the private sector and would like to see that reflected in the options paper.

To avoid adding to existing fragmentation of the global environmental financing landscape as well as to avoid unnecessary proliferation and to ensure and take advantage of synergies with existing mechanisms and bodies, the EU and its MS would like to see the GEF as one of the options reflected in the options paper.

- **Mainstreaming and the private sector**

The EU and its Member States stress the need for having provisions that follow the polluter-pays-principle and that ensure the mainstreaming of relevant measures to end plastic pollution into national policy. This could be done also through the implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), also at global level, including the use of economic instruments, transparency through product information and labelling and partnerships. Implementing EPR could also be considered as a global requirement and therefore a part of national obligations or action plans.

The EU and its Member States consider it important to have provisions in the future instrument that also promote and incentivise private financial flows and investments. This would include private-sector approaches such as cost-recovery schemes and business development for resource recovery, prevention of plastic pollution and cleaning-up of litter.

- **Capacity building**

To support the implementation capacity building will be key. The EU and its MS believe that focus needs to be placed on developing country Parties, in particular Parties that are least developed countries or Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

It will be important for Parties to the future instrument to cooperate through multilateral and bilateral means, and through existing and future partnerships, including partnerships involving the private sector. Cooperation and coordination with other multilateral environmental agreements should be sought in order to increase the effectiveness of technical assistance. Partnerships could be important and valuable cooperation frameworks that could support and drive the implementation of the future instrument.

- **Technology transfer and support**

To ensure the application of proven and reliable processes, technologies adapted to local circumstances and starting points exchange on and support for the application of Best Available Techniques/Technology (BAT) and Best Environmental Practice (BEP) throughout the value chain is key. The EU and its Member States also suggest looking at the language used for technology transfer from the Minamata Convention, and to consider whether/how the (sub) regional centers created under the Basel Convention as well as UN regional/sub regional centers can play a role in capacity building, technology transfer and technical assistance for addressing plastic pollution and the instrument's modalities.

### III. Additional input

Please provide any other relevant proposals or priorities here (for example introductory elements; awareness-raising, education and exchange of information; research; stakeholder engagement; institutional arrangements and final provisions).

- **Meaningful stakeholder involvement and multi-action agenda**

Explanatory Text: The EU and its Member States welcome discussions on how to encourage action by all stakeholders in the future instrument and how to initiate a multi-stakeholder action agenda as instructed by the UNEA mandate. We are interested in exploring different ways on how both aspects of stakeholder engagement can be initiated through the instrument as well as how it can be reflected in the national action plans. Our initial considerations are that the structure of Multistakeholder action agenda should be fit for purpose and learn from other processes such as CBD, SAICM and UNFCCC. It could also build upon ongoing activities, including voluntary initiatives such as the Global Partnership on Marine Litter, and the “New Plastics Economy Global Commitment” from EMF and UNEP.